

RELEASED IN FULL

Clark/Annan Meeting on Rwanda

October 6, 1994

Annan's readout of his visit to Rwanda

- New government is in difficult situation

- Need at least \$2m for infrastructure repair
- Need money to pay arrears

Clark noted our commitment to cover \$2m of the \$7.2 m due. Kofi Annan agreed to support our effort to get other countries to contribute, noting Belgium's stated willingness to help.

- According to Annan, Garsony briefing was useful in getting GOR's attention on need to deploy UNAMIR and human rights monitor throughout the country, particularly in south and southeast

- UNAMIR

- Indians held up by plague; should come soon
- Tunisians will all be in country by Oct. 11
- UNAMIR will supplement human rights monitor in Rwanda, though only as eyes and ears of international community
- UN is having tremendous logistical problems. In process of reconfiguring transport and dealing with need for real food for troops.

- Refugees

thousand have returned from Zaire

REVIEW AUTHORITY: HARMON E KIRBY

DATE/CASE ID: 08 MAY 2007 UN 200103014 is meeting with SOZ. Look at how/where to

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
per-UN

GEN
My notes
from the 10/6
meeting
unexpurgated &
uncleared!

RQ12

12
PB
Thanks
See my
comments
GM

place ex-Fat ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ former government.

- Need to find countries to take former government leaders and hold them until they are called for trials. This is difficult.
- How to deal with the militia is even more problematic.
- Once all but true refugees are out of the camps and UNAMIR is fully deployed in Rwanda, UN can help people go home. Meanwhile, looking at options as to how to do this.

Security Issues in Goma

- Baril noted UNAMIR, even with full contingent of 5,500, is configured in such a way (13 different countries) that limits range of options.
- Agreement between Clark and UNDPK that in providing security in Goma, one should focus on assuring the safety of relief workers during daylight hours. This would require one battalion.
 - If an expanded UNAMIR does it, will require agreement of troop contributing countries.
 - Baril feels these exists neither capacity nor willingness in UNAMIR to do this (neither Japanese nor Indians are an option)
 - Zaire troops would not help and, in fact, may contribute to situation where there are 2 situations to contend with.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- Kofi Annan noted SC would have to act for any expanded mandate to UNAMIR.
- There appears to be no one country above willing to provide a battalion; nor is a multi-country battalion likely, according to Baril.
- UN is discreetly trying to make a list of the specific trouble-makers in the camps
- Militias pose difficult problem. What to do with them? Try them? If they remain free, they may turn to banditry.

I think focus should not be on militias per se, but on trying to get individual leaders against evidence of involvement in massacres.

Years of Reviewed Civil War

This fear is why Kofi Annan is focussing on separating ex-FAR

- Weapons that have been taken from ex-FAR need to be destroyed. (Clark noted USG had been asked to help move the arms).

- Annan is concerned that UNAMIR will find itself in the middle if civil war breaks out.

- Separating ex-FAR from others in camp will take large numbers of troops.

- Removing ex-government politicians may help, but Kofi Annan is not optimistic it would stop incursions back into Rwanda.

Tony Lake made fairly clear commitment that we would help on this

Solution to Rwanda Issues Needs to be Multidimensional

- GOR must "walk its talk" about becoming a broad based government
- Tribunal will help ease current situation

UNCLASSIFIED

- Interim report of Commission of Experts is out
- Task force is being set up in UN to phase in new trial chamber quickly

trials likely to take place in Africa, as well as The Hague; GOR wants some in Kigali but it was agreed that it is not a good idea

Security Council draft resolution on the Tribunal was being worked out that afternoon (10/6)

Judges from other African countries should be requested to help in trials

- Tribunal needs to look at all killings not just genocide; what will GOR reaction be when it realizes that?

- Land tenure issues are absolutely critical to resolve soon
- A new judicial system should be a priority for the international community; francophone states in particular, need to help out.

PB's conclusion: USG and UN/DPKO share same view of the problems and priorities but we are all stuck on the most difficult problems: security in camps and presence/attitudes of those who initiated the genocide.

UNCLASSIFIED